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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1957

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was published upto the 8th February 1957:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
14	No. 1-ETC(P.N.)/57, dated the 8th February 1957.	Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.	Export of Pashmina Wool for the period January-June 1957.

Copies of the *Gazette Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 6th February 1957

No. 14-Pres./57.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the former Patiala and East Punjab States Union:—

Name of officer and rank.—Shri Balwant Singh, Inspector of Police, No. 31/P.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On the 9th August 1955 Inspector

Balwant Singh learnt that Molu and Harkishan alias Sahia, two notorious outlaws, were in a house in the village of Khera Ganda. Having disposed his force to cover all the possible routes of escape, the Inspector with some of his men climbed on to the roof of the house in which the outlaws were hiding, and called on them to surrender, but was met with firing. The Inspector and a Constable then took up a position behind a heap of earth in the courtyard of the house. The dacoits hurled two hand-grenades at them, which failed to explode but compelled them to withdraw.

Finding that the outlaws were well entrenched and that it would be difficult to dislodge them, the

Inspector decided to set fire to the house by making a hole in the roof. Realising the danger to them, the dacoits rushed out of the house firing. Inspector Balwant Singh had, in the meantime, taken up position with a party of police to cover the exit and Molu was shot down as he emerged, while Harkishan was hit and killed at a distance of 50 yards. Harkishan was armed with a .303 rifle and had also two MK. 36 hand-grenades on him. Molu was armed with a 12 bore D.B.B.L. gun and had a large number of cartridges.

In liquidating these two notorious dacoits Inspector Balwant Singh displayed courage and leadership of a high order.

This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the Rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

New Delhi, the 9th February 1957

No. 15-Pres./57.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Uttar Pradesh Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Shri Manphool Singh, Constable No. 714, Civil Police, District Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—By the morning of 13th August, 1956, flood waters from Bharatpur had reached the neighbourhood of Fatehpur Sikri in Agra District and the surrounding area was a vast sheet of water spread over several miles. The water level at the Tera Mori Bandh near Fatehpur Sikri had already over-shot the danger mark by a foot and was still rising rapidly. It was quite apparent that unless the sluice gates of the Bandh were opened immediately, the rising waters would endanger the safety of the dam itself and the devastation of the adjoining villages would result if the dam was breached.

This Tera Mori Bandh had been constructed in the days of Emperor Akbar and had been in disuse for a considerable length of time. No mechanical devices were available for opening the sluice gates and the employees of the Canal Department were themselves unable to open them. At this critical stage Constable Manphool Singh volunteered to enter the swift current and bodily remove the planks of the sluice gates. With a rope tied round his waist he entered the water and with considerable difficulty and at great personal risk succeeded in removing 14 wooden planks of the gates. Thereafter the current became so swift that he was carried away and had to be pulled out of the water.

Two days later more flood water came into the area and would undoubtedly have caused great damage had not the sluice gates been partially dismantled.

Constable Manphool Singh displayed great courage and devotion to public service outside the line of his official duty.

This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

C. S. VENKATACHAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Posts & Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 6th February 1957

No. H. 16-31/54.—It is notified for general information that Ordinary (Public) and Service postage stamps including postcards, envelopes etc., bearing the effigy of His Late Majesty King George V or His Late Majesty King George VI, demonetised in accordance with the Government of India, Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) Notification No H 16-31/54 dated the 28th December, 1954, published at pages 63-64 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 8th January, 1955, S.R.O. 92 dated the 28th December, 1954, if still lying with the departments of Government or members of the public, may be exchanged for current stamps of equivalent value within a period of six weeks, commencing from February 15, 1957 on the same terms and conditions as laid down in para 2 of the above notification.

The Notification cited above is reproduced below:—

"S.R.O. 92.—It is hereby notified for general information that Ordinary (public) and Service postage stamps including postcards, envelopes, etc. bearing the effigy of His Late Majesty King George V or His Late Majesty King George VI will, with effect from 1st October 1954, not be accepted in pre-payment of postage or telegraph charges or other sums chargeable under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), or the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

2. Ordinary adhesive or embossed postage stamps of the above description including postal stationery, e.g., postcards, envelopes, bearing printed matter may, however, be exchanged for current stamps of equivalent value free of cost at Indian Post Offices and Service postage stamps at Government Treasuries within six months from the aforesaid date, provided they are unused and unspoiled."

H. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 8th February 1957

No. F.3 (1)-P.L./56.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 1st February, 1957.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	14,54,88,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,51,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	15,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin	12,73,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
Deposits :—		(a) Internal	
(a) Government :—		(b) External	
(i) Central Government	52,34,51,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,42,19,000
(a) Other Governments	16,68,48,000	Balances held abroad*	93,84,24,000
(b) Banks	54,44,01,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	6,24,70,000
(c) Others	13,40,42,000	Other Loans and Advances†	108,45,67,000
Bills Payable	15,00,38,000	Investments	51,42,84,000
Other Liabilities	112,87,07,000	Other Assets	14,61,11,000
TOTAL	290,74,87,000	TOTAL	290,74,87,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 58,87,67,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1957 is Rs. 59,12,48,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 1st day of February, 1957.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . .	14,54,88,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion . . .	117,76,03,000	
Notes in circulation . . .	<u>1494,02,15,000</u>		(a) Held in India . . .	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued . . .		1508,57,03,000	(b) Held outside India	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1508,57,03,000	Foreign Securities . . .	<u>412,51,91,000</u>	
			Total of A . . .	530,27,94,000	
			B.—Rupee Coin . . .	123,25,65,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . .	855,03,44,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
			TOTAL ASSETS . . .	1508,57,03,000	

Dated the 6th day of February, 1957.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Governor.

H. M. PATEL, Secy.

**THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
OF INDIA**

New Delhi, the 6th February 1957

No. 12.—Exam(5)/57.—In pursuance of Regulation 23 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to direct that the Preliminary Examination under the said Regulations shall be held on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th May 1957, the Intermediate Examination on the 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22nd May 1957, and the Final Examination on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22nd May 1957. The examinations will be held at the following centres provided that sufficient number of candidates present themselves for the examinations at each of the centres:—

(1) AHMEDABAD, (2) ALLAHABAD, (3) BANGALORE, (4) BOMBAY, (5) CALCUTTA, (6) DELHI, (7) ERNAKULAM, (8) HYDERABAD (Dn), (9) POONA and (10) MADRAS.

Applications for admission to these Examinations are required to be made on the prescribed forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Post Box No. 268, New Delhi—1. Each such application together with the necessary certificates and a Demand Draft payable at New Delhi and drawn in favour of the Secretary referred to above, for the Examination fee of Rs. 25/- in the case of the Preliminary Examination, Rs. 50/- in the case of the Intermediate Examination, and Rs. 75/- for admission to both the groups or Rs. 50/- for admission to one group only of the Final Examination, must be sent so as to reach the Secretary to the Council not later than the 15th March 1957.

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1957

No. 4-CA(1)/17/56.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with effect from the 13th day of December, 1956, owing to death, the name of Shri Paonasanam Narayanaswami Swaminathan Aiyar, "Krishna Bhavan", Sandhurst Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay-4 (Membership No. 61).

No. 4-CA(1)/17/56.—In pursuance of Regulation 12 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has removed from the Register of Members, with

effect from the 1st April 1956, owing to non-payment of fees, the names of the following gentlemen, namely:

Serial No.	Membership No.	Name and Address
1	300	Shri Sitaram Rangaswamy Iyengar, No. 8, Ganapathy Agraharam, Dindigul.
2	430	Shri Kenneth Richard Fettes, C/o Ogilvy Gillanders and Co. Ltd., 2-A, Eastcheap, King William House, London, E.C. 3.
3	487	Shri Vishwanath Chokra, 5/67, Western Extension Area, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
4	659	Shri Hormazidji Ferdoon Damkvala, Internal Audit Officer, The Tata Iron and Steel & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.
5	1027	Shri Rakhaldas Som, 19/C Raja Manindra Road, Paikpara, Calcutta-37.
6	1043	Shri Sultan Gulamhussein Merchant, Jaffershernahomed Building, 4th Floor, Khadak, Bombay-9.
7	1414	Shri Philip Cunningham Haworth, C/o British Titan Products Co. Ltd., Coppergate, York, (U.K.).
8	1532	Shri Chandulal Ramji Karia, Amroli House, 3rd Floor, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay-4.
9	3426	Shri Samarendra Majumdar, 15, Jadu Bhattacharjee Lane, 2nd Floor, Calcutta-26.
10	3513	Shri Ramesh Chander Malhotra, C/o Life Insurance Corporation of India, 100, The Mall, Ambala Cantt.

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

NOTICES

New Delhi, the 4th February 1957

No. CCI/SPE/6/57/857—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 136221/56/AU/JCCI/Bom, dated the 9th October 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print, from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Bombay, to M/s. Sandhya Prakashan, Kolhapur, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the

powers specified in paragraph 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 136221/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Sandhya Prakashan, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Sandhya Prakashan, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 136221/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/6/57/871.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 136219/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, to M/s. Chitravug, Kolhapur, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in paragraph 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 136219/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Chitravug, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Chitravug, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 136219/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/6/57/885.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 136215/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, to M/s. Kolhapur Vritya Daily, Kolhapur, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in paragraph 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 136215/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Kolhapur Vritya Daily, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Kolhapur Vritya Daily, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 136215/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/6/57/899.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 136218/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, to M/s. Samaj Weekly, Kolhapur, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 136218/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Samaj Weekly, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Samaj Weekly, Kolhapur, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 136218/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 9th October 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/5/57/801.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 129549/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956 valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay to M/s. Samajwadi Weekly, Bombay was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 129549/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956 unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Samajwadi Weekly, Bombay or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Samajwadi Weekly, Bombay, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 129549/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/5/57/815.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 129479/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 10th August 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay to M/s. Free Thought Weekly, Bombay was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 129479/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 10th August 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Free Thought Weekly, Bombay, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Free Thought Weekly, Bombay, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 129479/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 10th August 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/5/57/829.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 129546/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay to M/s. The Bombay Guardian, Bombay was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 129546/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956 unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. The Bombay Guardian, Bombay, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. The Bombay Guardian, Bombay, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A 129546/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 23rd August 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/5/57/843.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. A 129147/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 21st July 1956, valued at Rs. 5,000/- for import of News Print from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay to M/s. Bombay Illustrated Weekly, Bombay was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore, hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. A 129147/56/AU/JCCI/Bom., dated the 21st July 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutsments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Bombay

Illustrated Weekly, Bombay or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above M/s. Bombay Illustrated Weekly, Bombay or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. A129147/56/AU/JCCI/Bom. dated the 21st July 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

S. N. BILGRAMI, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 16th February 1957

No. ME.Ind 12(36)/56.—With a view to drawing up programmes for the development of the Refractory Industry, with particular reference to the requirements of the Iron and Steel Industry, on rational lines, it has been decided to set up a Panel for the Refractory industry.

The Panel will consist of—

1. Dr. S. P. Varma, Development Officer, Development Wing, Ministry of Heavy Industries.... Conver
2. Shri K. S. Raghupati, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Iron & Steel.
3. Shri K. Vyasulu, Director (Industry), Planning Commission.
4. Dr. H. K. Mitra | Refractories Engineer. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur
5. Mr. W. D. Holton, The Refractory Makers' Association, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta—1.
6. Shri N. C. Roy, Director, Orissa Cement Ltd., 4, Dalhousie Square, Stephen House, Calcutta—1.
7. Dr. Atma Ram, Director, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
8. Shri T. Gupta, Hind Lamps Ltd., Shikohabad.
9. Shri P. B. Adur, Assistant Manager, Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., Kymore Cement Works, P. O. Kymore (Via Jukehi), Central Railway (M.P.).

2. The functions of the Panel would be:—

- (i) To study the technical working of the present units taking into account the raw materials available, equipment used and manufacturing methods adopted.
- (ii) To study the extent to which such of the units as are not utilising capacity to the maximum extent be assisted to step up their production.
- (iii) To examine the performance characteristics of the present types of refractories produced and whether they conform to specifications required by the different consuming industries and suggest suitable modifications where necessary with a view to ensuring that common standards and specifications are drawn up for all the units producing the same products, e.g., iron and steel.
- (iv) To prepare a detailed and phased production plan for the next five years on the basis of existing capacity and additional capacity licensed.
- (v) To examine the present availability and assess future requirements of technical personnel and steps to be taken to initiate training to technical staff for efficient utilisation of the capacity, increasing the production, and meeting the specifications.
- (vi) In the event of surplus capacity being available, to recommend the steps that should be taken for creating an export market.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all the State Governments, all the Ministries of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, and the Planning Commission.

Ordered also that it be published in the Gazette of India.

B. B. SAKSENA, Joint Secy

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi-2, the 5th February 1957

SUBJECT: All India Council for Secondary Education.

No. D. 419/57-D-6(RHE).—In partial modification of the Government of India (Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 18-2/55-D-1., dated the 1st August, 1955, regarding the setting up of the All India Council for Secondary Education, the President is pleased to order that the following may be substituted for the existing paragraph 5 of the above mentioned Resolution:

"5 TENURE OF OFFICE

The tenure of office of all members—official and non-official (other than *ex-officio* members) for the first time shall be 3 years reckoned from the first day of the first meeting of the Council and the term of office of all official and non-official members subsequently nominated shall be three years reckoned from appropriate anniversary of the day; provided that a member nominated under sub-clause (c), (g) and (h) above shall cease to be a member of the Council, if he ceases to be member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the All India Council for Technical Education or the Inter-University Board as the case may be. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) shall be filled by the authority or body who nominated the member whose place falls vacant and the person appointed to a casual vacancy shall be a member of the Council for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member."

ORDER:—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to All members of the All India Council for Secondary Education, All State Governments and Union Territories, All Ministries of the Government of India, Inter-University Board, Senate House, Triplicane, Madras, All India Council for Technical Education (T-2), All India Council for Secondary Education, 4/19, Asafali Road, Delhi.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

New Delhi, the 5th February 1957

No. F. 12-15/56-D-2.—In partial modification of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 12-15/56-D-2., dated the 3rd October, 1956, the Government of India have decided to nominate Shri G. L. Mehta, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, as representative of the Ministry of Finance on the Central Social Welfare Board in place of Shri K. Sachidanandam previously nominated.

2. Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

3. Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all the Members of the Central Social Welfare Board, all the Ministries of the Government of India, all the State Governments, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the Accountant General, Central Revenue, and the Press Information Bureau.

R. K. BHAN, Dy. Edl. Adviser.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi-2, the 7th February 1957

No. F. 16-8/53-H2.—Dated the 7th October, 1953 as amended from time to time upto 30th January 1957.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART, NEW DELHI.

Whereas it is considered expedient to establish a national organisation to foster and co-ordinate activities in the sphere of visual and plastic arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

A National Academy of Art, to be called "Lalit Kala Akademi" shall be established.

2. Headquaters.—The headquarters of the Akademi shall be at New Delhi, but they may be shifted to another place with the consent of four-fifths of the members of the Akademi.

3. Organisation and Functions.—(a) The Akademi shall be a corporate body, shall have a perpetual seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(b) It shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

- (i) To encourage and promote study and research in the field of painting, sculpture and architecture and applied arts;
- (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State Academies;
- (iii) to promote co-operation among artists and art associations and to encourage the establishment and development of such associations;
- (iv) to encourage the setting up of institutions to provide training and research in various fields of art;
- (v) to encourage, where necessary, the establishment of regional Art Centres;
- (vi) to encourage the exchange of ideas between various schools of art by organising conferences, seminars, exhibitions on an all India basis and to encourage each conferences etc. on a regional basis also;
- (vii) to publish and to promote publication of literature on Art, including monographs, journals, art albums, etc.;
- (viii) to establish and maintain a library, catering to the needs of various organisations and covering both Indian and foreign Art;
- (ix) to give recognition and to otherwise assist approved Art associations;
- (x) To foster cultural contacts within the country and also with other countries, through Art exhibitions, exchange of personnel and Art objects, etc.;
- (xi) to award scholarships and prizes to deserving artists;
- (xii) to accord recognition to artists for outstanding achievements;
- (xiii) to encourage and foster the revival and development of Folk Art;
- (xiv) to promote the study of traditional art and craft techniques and to organise regional surveys of and to encourage surviving indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors;
- (xv) in furtherance of its objects and work, to purchase land, own property of all kinds and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same; and
- (xvi) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be required in order to further its objects.

4. Officers of the Akadami.—The following shall be the officers of the Akadami, namely:—

- (i) Chairman;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman;
- (iii) Treasurer; and
- (iv) Secretary.

5. Chairman.—The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of India and shall hold office for a term of five years.

6. Vice-Chairman.—(i) The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the General Council of the Akadami from among its members and shall hold office for five years:

(ii) The Vice-Chairman shall, in the absence of the Chairman, for whatever reason, exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

7. Treasurer.—(i) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Government of India for such period as the latter may determine.

(ii) The Treasurer shall—

- (a) subject to the control of the Executive Board of the Akadami, manage the property and investments of the Akadami and be responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts and for their presentation to the Executive Board and the General Council;
- (b) subject to the powers of the Executive Board, be responsible for the utilization of all moneys for the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (c) sign all contracts made on behalf of the Akadami; and
- (d) exercise such other powers as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board.

(iii) The receipt of the Treasurer or of the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Board for any money paid into the Akadami shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

8. Secretary.—(i) The Secretary shall be the principal executive officer of the Akadami and shall be appointed by the Executive Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine;

Provided that the first Secretary shall be appointed by the Government of India for a period not exceeding two years on such terms and conditions as the Government may specify:

(ii) The Secretary shall be ex-officio Secretary of the General Council, the Executive Board, the Finance Committee and all other Standing Committees which may be set up by the General Council or the Executive Board but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.

(iii) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

- (a) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the Akadami as the Executive Board may commit to his charge;
- (b) to conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Akadami;
- (c) to issue all notices convening meetings of the authorities of the Akadami and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities;
- (d) to keep the minutes of all meetings of the authorities of the Akadami and of all committees appointed by any of those authorities; and
- (e) to maintain the accounts of the Akadami under the supervision of the Treasurer.

9. Authorities of the Akadami.—The following shall be the authorities of the Akadami:—

- (a) The General Council;
- (b) The Executive Board;
- (c) The Finance Committee; and
- (d) Any other Standing Committee or Committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may set up for discharging any one or more of their functions.

10. General Council.—The General Council shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Chairman.
- (ii) Treasurer
- (iii) Director, National Museum or, if there is no Director, such officer of the National Museum as may be nominated by the Government of India for that purpose.
- (iv) Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art.
- (v) Five persons nominated by the Government of India.
- (vi) One person nominated by each State Government.
- (vii) Fifteen representatives elected in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Akadami, by Art organisations and institutions recognised by the Akadami;

Provided that out of the first group so elected one third shall retire after two years and another one-third after four years and the remaining one-third after the fifth year, the persons so to retire to be selected by drawing lots according to the procedure to be decided by the General Council;

Provided further that members who thus retire shall be eligible for re-election.

(viii) Nine eminent Indian artists to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council:

Provided that for the first term they shall be appointed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments:

Provided further that out of the first group so appointed one-third shall retire after two years and another one-third after four years and the remaining one-third after the fifth year, the persons so to retire to be selected by drawing lots according to the procedure to be laid down by the General Council;

Provided further that members who thus retire shall be eligible for re-election.

(ix) Two representatives each of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi.

11. Functions of the General Council.—The General Council shall have the following functions and powers, namely:—

- (a) To elect a Vice-Chairman;
- (b) to elect members of the Executive Board in accordance with paragraph 13(v) and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Executive Board;
- (c) to elect members of the Finance Committee in accordance with paragraph 15(iii) and to prescribe the rules of procedure of the Finance Committee;
- (d) to approve the annual budget of the Akadami drawn up by the Executive Board;
- (e) to appoint auditors unless Government of India arranges for the audit through the Comptroller and Auditor-General;
- (f) (i) to elect, on the recommendation of the Executive Board outstanding artists as Fellows of the Akadami by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting provided that the number of Fellows shall at no time exceed 30
(ii) to elect as Associate Fellows of the Akadami on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting such persons as have rendered distinguished service to Indian Art;
- Provided that the number of such Associate Fellows shall at no time exceed sixty, of whom not more than five may be other than Indians.
- (g) to grant recognition on the recommendation of the Executive Board, to organisations and institutions rendering useful service to Art;
- (h) to consider and approve programmes proposed by the Executive Board;
- (i) to frame its regulations, bye-laws and rules of procedure; and
- (j) to do any other such acts as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Organisation and performance of the functions of the Akadami.

12. Meetings of the General Council.—The General Council shall ordinarily meet once every year at a place and on a date in October to be fixed by the Chairman. A special meeting may be called at any other time by the Chairman or by the Executive Board either on its own initiative or at the request of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the General Council.

13. Executive Board.—The Executive Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) Chairman of the General Council;
- (ii) Vice-Chairman of the General Council;
- (iii) Treasurer;
- (iv) Three members nominated by the Government of India from among their nominees on the General Council; and
- (v) Nine members to be elected by the General Council.

14. Functions of the Executive Board.—The Executive Board shall have the following functions and powers, namely:—

- (a) to exercise the Executive authority of the Akadami subject to the supervision of the General Council;
- (b) to be responsible for the supervision and control of the work of the Akadami and its office;
- (c) to prepare the programmes of the Akadami for the consideration and approval of the General Council;
- (d) to draw up the annual budget of the Akadami, subject to the total financial limits prescribed by the Finance Committee, to be submitted for the approval of the General Council;
- (e) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Akadami for the consideration of the General Council;
- (f) subject to the provision of item (f) of paragraph 11 of this Resolution, to consider and propose to the General Council names of eminent artists and others for election as Fellows or Associate Fellows of the Akadami;
- (g) to consider and propose to the General Council names of important Art organisations and institutions deserving recognition from the Akadami;

- (h) subject to the budgetary limits and the policy directive, if any, of the General Council to grant financial assistance to organisations and institutions recognised by the Akadami;
- (i) to nominate a member of the Finance Committee in accordance with item (iv) of paragraph 15 of this Resolution;
- (j) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Akadami in national and international conferences or organisations; and
- (k) to appoint the Secretary of the Akadami and other members of the staff except those the power to appoint whom is generally or specifically delegated by it to the Chairman or the Secretary or to any other officer or committee.

15. Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) The Treasurer, who will be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) One nominee of the Government of India not necessarily from among the members of the General Council;
- (iii) Two representatives of the General Council; and
- (iv) One nominee of the Executive Board not necessarily from among the members of the General Council.

16. Functions of the Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee shall consider the budget estimates of the Akadami, make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board and prescribe the total limits for expenditure within a financial year.

17. General.—(i) Any rule made or decision taken by the General Council or by any authority of the Akadami except the authority acts in accordance with its powers and functions as defined in this constitution, may be amended or set aside by the General Council.

(ii) The General Council may, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting request the Government of India to amend this constitution in such manner as the General Council may decide.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments (for information and due publicity).

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

ASHFAQU HUSAIN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (RAILWAY BOARD)

New Delhi, the 7th February 1957

No. 56/W/160/23.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Inspector of Railways Bangalore having inspected the Emakulam South-Kottayam Section of Ernakulam-quilon Railway, Southern Railway, a length of 37-23 miles on the Metre gauge, authorised its opening for the public carriage of passengers with effect from 17-10-56.

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1957

No. E(GR)56RR7-1.—The following Rules and Regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I—GENERAL

(METHOD OF RECRUITMENT)

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix IV).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix V)

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of an examination to be held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules
- (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules
- (c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II Service, including officiating officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.
- (d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

NOTE.—Candidates selected as Special Class Apprentices under Rule 3 (a) shall be required to undergo practical and theoretical training for the period and courses of training and the terms and conditions of apprenticeship see Appendix I

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3 Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES RECRUITED UNDER RULE 3(a)

6. An examination for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering & Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will when possible announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Union Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for appointment as Special Class Apprentices.

8. A candidate for admission to the examination must apply before such date, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission.

9. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July, 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before, the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-enters, or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment as Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt him from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment as a Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt her from the operation of this rule.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 16 years and must not have attained the age of 19 years on the 3rd day of August 1956.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

(i) upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;

(ii) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations/selections;

(iii) upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations/selections.

(iv) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Save as provided above, the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

Candidates from the former French Settlements will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of 1961.

12. A candidate—

(a) must have passed in the first or second division the Intermediate Examination of a University or Board approved by the Government of India, with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination.

Graduates with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as their degree subjects may also apply; or

(b) must have passed the Pre-engineering Examination of the Delhi Polytechnic or the Saugar University in the first or second division; or

(c) must have passed the first year examination under the three-year degree course of the Delhi University with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination and must have been promoted to the second year provided that before joining the degree course he passed the Higher Secondary Examination or the Matriculation or equivalent examination in the first or second division or obtained the Cambridge School Certificate with at least five credits including credits in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry.

NOTE 1.—Candidates who are not awarded any specific division by the University/Board either in their Intermediate or any other examination mentioned above,

will be considered educationally eligible provided their aggregate of marks falls within the range of marks for first or second division as prescribed by the University Board concerned.

NOTE 2.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at the examination but have not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided that the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Their application will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination not later than the last week of September, 1957.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

13. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service.

A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe), is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed.

14. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment in the Railway Services.

15. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Union Public Service Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those invited in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for appointment.

18. The examination will be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to these Rules.

19. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III.

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any examination or selection.

20. Candidates who qualify at the written examination may at the discretion of the Commission be subjected to another simple qualifying test. Only those candidates who qualify at this test will be interviewed.

21. After every examination the Commission shall prepare a list of selected candidates in order of merit, provided that the candidates are in the opinion of the Commission suitable for appointment as Special Class Apprentices. Vacancies shall be filled in strict order of merit from the list prepared by the Commission, subject to the orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation for specific sections of the people and provided that the Government of India are satisfied that such candidates are in all respects suitable for employment in the Railway Service.

PART III

RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

(Will be published later)

APPENDIX I

CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES SELECTED UNDER REGULATION 3(a) IN PART I OF THE REGULATIONS.

The terms and conditions of Apprenticeship will be as set out in the form of agreement prescribed vide Form No. 7 of Appendix XXIV of the State Railway Establishment Code Volume I, brief particulars of which are given below.

1. A candidate selected for appointment as a Special Class Apprentice shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete training and probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as Apprentice and Probationer.

The apprentices will be liable to undergo practical and theoretical training for 6 years in the first instance under an indenture binding them to serve on the Indian Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required. The continuance of apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentices may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship, any apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress, he will be liable to be discharged from the apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The Government of India may at their discretion alter or modify the periods and courses of training.

2. The practical and theoretical training referred to above will be given in a railway workshop for the first four years of their apprenticeship. The apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first three years and Rs. 125 per mensem in the fourth year. During the first three years the apprentices will be required to undergo training in four periods of nine months each, six months in the shops followed by three months in the technical school, and will be examined at the end of each session. If unsuccessful at any of these examinations, they will be discharged from their apprenticeship. During the fourth year they will undergo only practical training and prepare for the examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

NOTE.—Except as provided for in Rule 5 below or in cases of discharge or dismissal due to insubordination, intemperance or other misconduct or breach of agreement, a week's notice of discharge from apprenticeship will be given.

3. (a) Before the completion of the 4th year of training referred to in Rule 2 above, the apprentices will be listed in order of merit on the results of the examination held and the reports on the apprentices received during the period of apprenticeship. Apprentices to the number of vacancies for which the selection was made in the first instance will be selected in direct order of merit for further training for two years (See Rule 4 below) provided they have attained the qualifying standard; provided further that if any vacancies are reserved for any particular community/communities the apprentices belonging to those communities will be selected on the basis of their position in the order of merit to the extent necessary subject to their attaining the qualifying standard.

(b) All those that are not selected for further training will be discharged.

NOTE.—An apprentice will be considered to have obtained the qualifying standard if he obtains a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate in all the examinations held during the 4 years of his training including the marks for the reports of the Principal Technical School, and of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, provided that in each of the 4 years he has obtained a minimum of 45 per cent. marks in the aggregate and a minimum of 40 per cent. marks in any one subject.

4. Apprentices put on further training under Rule 3 will be sent to one or more of the Indian Railways for undergoing a further period of training for two years in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the purpose as modified from time to time. The apprentices may be required to attend after working

hours, a technical college or special lectures on Engineering subjects. They will have to attend the prescribed courses at the Baroda Staff College also during this period and to qualify therein. The apprentices will be given oral test at the end of each phase of training during these two years of training and at the end of the second year, that is at the end of the sixth year of apprenticeship, they will be given a written test to be conducted jointly by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Operating Superintendent of the Railway to which they are posted on the training received by the apprentices during this period. The qualifying marks at this test will be 50 per cent. Before completion of the training, the apprentices must also qualify for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers. Failure to acquire this qualification within the prescribed period of training of six years will render them liable to termination of their services. During this period of training the apprentices will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem.

5. Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful.

6. Successful apprentices will be appointed on probation for three years on a commencing pay of Rs. 350 p.m. and posted to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Indian Railways for the period of their probation. During the probationary period they will have to attend a second phase of training in the Railway Staff College, Baroda and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Before the end of the second year of probation, they will be required to undergo a departmental examination which will include Accounting and Estimating, General and Subsidiary Rules, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which each officer is engaged while on probation. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the second year of the probationary period increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time.

7. The appointment and pay as a probationer will commence from (a) the date of completion of six years of apprenticeship or (b) the actual date of completion of training, whichever is later. Service for increment will, subject to paragraph six above, count from the date of appointment as probationer.

NOTE 1.—The retention in service of the probationers and the grant of annual increments are subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE 2.—Service as probationer may be terminated on 3 months' notice on either side.

8. Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix I-A.

APPENDIX I-A

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate selected under Rule 3 (b) shall on appointment as a probationary officer, execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

The probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be required to pass a final practical and theoretical departmental examination and will, if successful, be

confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department, provided that they are considered fit for permanent appointment. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the two years of their probationary period their increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda in 2 phases, the first phase during the period of 2 years training and the second phase during the period when they hold working posts and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Probationers will be allowed more than one chance to pass the training course, but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their period of training and/or probation being correspondingly extended.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagari script by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing the departmental examination.

3. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date subject to paragraph 1 above. Particulars as to pay contained in paragraph 8 of this Appendix

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railways to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers recruited under Rule 3 (a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training, while in the case of those recruited under Rule 3 (b) the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under Rule 3 (a) and those recruited under Rule 3 (b) who enter working posts in the same year the seniority will be interpolated. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulation 3 (c) and 3 (d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—
30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—
1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—
125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX II

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allotted to each subject will be as follows:—

Subjects	Marks	Duration
General Knowledge and Current Affairs—		
Paper I—		
Current Affairs and History	150	1½ hours

Paper II—

Science and Geography	150	1½ hours
Mathematics	300	3 hours

2. Question papers will be of Intermediate standard.

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. The use of scribe shall not be allowed.

5. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

6. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deduction upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

There will be two papers:

Paper I—Dealing mainly with Current Affairs and History.

Paper II—Dealing with Science and Geography.

The following syllabus is designed to indicate the scope of each subject included in these papers. The topics mentioned are not to be regarded as exhaustive and questions on topics of similar nature and not mentioned in the syllabus may also be asked. Candidates' answers are expected to show their intelligent understanding of the question and not knowledge of any text books.

PAPER I

Current Events.—Knowledge of important events that have happened in India during the past two years. India's system of Government. Important measures of legislation whether undertaken by the Parliament or State Legislatures. Broad questions of India's policy relating to foreign affairs. Questions set will test the factual knowledge of candidates.

World events of international importance. Important personalities, both Indian and foreign. Sports and other cultural activities of outstanding importance.

Indian History.—Broad outline knowledge of Indian History. Knowledge of India's ancient culture and civilization as disclosed by monuments, ancient buildings and masterpieces of literature. Growth of self-government. Main stages in the national movement leading to Independence.

World History.—Elementary knowledge of major events in world history. Reforms or national movements such as represented by the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution in the U.K., the American War of Independence, the foundation of U.S.S.R., World Wars I and II, Modern freedom movements in Asia.

PAPER II

SCIENCE—

Physics.—Physical properties and states of matter and simple measurements of mass, weight, density and specific gravity.

Motion of object: Velocity, acceleration, force, gravity.

Effects of heat, measurement of temperature, transference of heat, change of state.

Rectilinear propagation of light, phenomenon of reflection and refraction.

Natural and artificial magnet—properties of a magnet.

Electricity, static and current, conductors, and non-conductors, heating, lighting and magnetic effects of currents.

Chemistry.—Physical and chemical changes, elements, mixture and compounds, chemical properties of air, chemical composition of water. Preparation and properties of Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, Acids, Bases and Salts, Carbon, Coal, Carbondioxide.

Elementary knowledge of the human body and its important organs.

Names and use of common animals, trees, plants, flowers, birds and minerals.

Common epidemics, their causes, means of prevention and cure.

Eminent Scientists and their achievements.

GEOGRAPHY—

The shape and movements of the earth. Time, Night and Day and the Seasons, Climate and weather—the main climatic and vegetation region. The Earth's crust—erosion, transportation and deposition; earthquakes and volcanoes. Tides and Ocean currents. Maps.

Human occupations and activities in relation to Geographical factors.

The Geography of India with special reference to the above.

SYLLABUS FOR MATHEMATICS

Algebra—Formulae, their evaluation and transformation. Notion of a function; rate of change. The gradient and area of a graph. Solutions of equations, linear and quadratic, simple and simultaneous. Use of logarithms. Simple properties of positive negative and fractional indices. Arithmetical and finite geometrical sequences.

Trigonometry.—Solution of plane triangles. Graphs of trigonometrical functions. Use of four figure tables. Additional theorems.

Pure Geometry.—The substance of Euclid's six books. Elementary ideas in solid geometry treated informally; planes, rectangular blocks, wedges, pyramids, cylinders, cones and spheres.

Analytical Geometry.—Simple properties of straight line circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees:

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application form and connected documents.

This amount should be paid to the Commission by money order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs. 36/8/- (Rs. 8/6/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form.

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian postal orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the General Manager of the Railway who arranges for the medical examination.

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board if selected for appointment.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will ordinarily be entertained, nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 30 (Rs. 7/8/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must however be paid even by a displaced person, when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. If he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Throughout the State:—

1. Chalavadi.
2. Chamar, Mochi or Muchi.
3. Madiga.
4. Mala.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

 1. Adi Andhra.
 2. Adi Dravida.
 3. Arundhatiya.
 4. Bariki.
 5. Bavuri.
 6. Chachati.
 7. Chandala.
 8. Dandasi.
 9. Dom, Dombra, Paidi or Pano.
 10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi.
 11. Godagall.
 12. Godari.
 13. Gosangi.
 14. Jaggall.
 15. Jambuvulu.
 16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva.
 17. Mala Dasu.
 18. Madiga Dasu and Masneen.
 19. Matangi.
 20. Mundala.
 21. Paky or Moti.
 22. Pamabada or Pambanda.
 23. Pamidi.
 24. Panchama or Pariah.
 25. Relli.
 26. Samban.
 27. Sapru.
 28. Thoti.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

 1. Anamuk.
 2. Aray (Mala).
 3. Arwa Mala.
 4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
 5. Bindla.
 6. Byagara.
 7. Chambar.
 8. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
 9. Dhor.
 10. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
 11. Holey.
 12. Holey Dasari.
 13. Kolupulvandlu.
 14. Mahar.
 15. Mala Dasari.
 16. Mala Hannar.
 17. Malajangam.
 18. Mala Masti.
 19. Mala Sale (Netkani).
 20. Mala Sanyasi.

21. Mang.
22. Mang Garodi.
23. Manne.
24. Mashti.
25. Mehtar.
26. Mitha Ayyalvar.
27. Samagara.
28. Sindholu (Chindollu).

ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mall.
3. Bratial Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot.
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo.
9. Kalbaritta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bauri.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar or Mochi.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dabgar.
7. Dhobi.
8. Dom or Dhangad.
9. Dusadh, including Dharl or Dharhi.
10. Ghasi.
11. Halalkhor.
12. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Kanjar.
14. Kurariar.
15. Lalbegi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan or Sawasi.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Purnea and Bhumi.—

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau Districts:—

Bhulya.

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant.
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambar, Chamgar, Haralaya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmali.
5. Chalvadi or Chahnayya.
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
8. Garoda or Garo.
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valbar
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Maher, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang-Garudi.
18. Meghval or Menghvar.
19. Mukri.
20. Nadia or Hadi.
21. Pasi.
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.

2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba Ratnagiri:—
Mochi.

3. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—

1. Bahna or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balai.
3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnamai, Surjyabansi or Surjyaramnami.
5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Dohor.
7. Ganda or Gandi.
8. Ghasi or Ghasia
9. Kaikadi.
10. Katia or Patharia.
11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
12. Madgl.
13. Maher or Mehra.
14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
15. Mehtar or Bhangi.
16. Sansi.

4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—
Bedar.

5. In the district of Bhandara:—

1. Chadar.
2. Holiya.

6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—
Khanger, Kanera or Mirdha.

7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—
Kori.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawadlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Maher.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedi-Sadhu.
2. Bhangi or Rukhi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwali.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thorl.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh-Barot.
15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj.

10. In the district of Kutch:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi-Barot.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Chakkiliyan.
 2. Kurvan, Sidhanar.
 3. Nayadi.
 4. Pallan.
 5. Paraiyan, parayan (Sambavar).
 6. Valluvan.
2. Throughout the State except Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
 1. Kanakkan or Padanna.
 2. Panan.
3. Throughout the State except Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
Paravan.
4. Throughout the State except Malabar District:—
 1. Ayyanavar.
 2. Bharatar.
 3. Boyan.
 4. Domban.
 5. Kakkalan.
 6. Kavara.
 7. Kootan (Koodan).
 8. Mannan.
 9. Padannan.
 10. Palluvan.
 11. Pathiyan.
 12. Perumannan.
 13. Pulayan or Cheramar.
 14. Thandan.
 15. Ulladan.
 16. Uraly.
 17. Vallon.
 18. Vannan.
 19. Velan.
 20. Vetan.
 21. Bettuvan.
5. In Malabar district:—
 1. Adi Andhra.
 2. Adi Dravida.
 3. Adi Karnataka.
 4. Ajila.
 5. Arunthathiyan.
 6. Baira.
 7. Bakuda.
 8. Bandi.
 9. Bellara.
 10. Chamar or Muchi.
 11. Chandala.
 12. Cheruman.
 13. Godagall.
 14. Godda.
 15. Gosangi.
 16. Holeya.
 17. Kadaiyan.
 18. Kalladi.
 19. Karimpalan.
 20. Koosa.
 21. Kudumban.
 22. Maila.
 23. Mayilan.
 24. Moger.
 25. Mundala.
 26. Nalakeyava.
 27. Pambada.
 28. Panchama.
 29. Puthirai Vannan.
 30. Raneyar.
 31. Samagara.
 32. Samban.
 33. Semman.
 34. Thoti.
6. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
 1. Gavara.
 2. Malayan.
 3. Pulaya Vettuvan.
7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
 1. Bathada.
 2. Hasla.
 3. Nalkadaya.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhilsa, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Banchada.
4. Barahar or Basod.
5. Bargunda.
6. Bedia.

7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Bhanumati.
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar.
10. Chidar.
11. Dhanuk.
12. Dhed.
13. Dom.
14. Kanjar.
15. Khatik.
16. Koli or Kori.
17. Kotwal.
18. Mahar.
19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
20. Meghwali.
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera.
22. Pardhi.
23. Pasi.
24. Sansi.
25. Zamral.

2. In the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

1. Bahna or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balai.
3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabansi or Surjyaramnami.
5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Ganda or Gandi.
7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi.
10. Sansi.

3. In Bilaspur district:—

Audhelia.

4. In Sagar district:—

Chadar.

5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—

Dahait, Dahawat or Dahat.

6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

Dewar.

7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Dhanuk.

8. In Balaghat district:—

1. Dohor.
2. Holiya.
3. Madgi.

9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—

Ghasi or Ghasia.

10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district, in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Katia or Patharia.

11. In Sagar district; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district:—

Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.

12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Kori.

13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Rajpur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Mahar or Mehra.

14. In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district:—

Rujjar.

15. In the districts of Datia, Tibamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Basor or Bansphor.
2. Beldav or Sunkar.
3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi or Roidas.
4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Ghasia.
9. Kuchbandhia.
10. Kumhar.
11. Mehtar, Bhangi or Dhanuk.
12. Moghia.
13. Muskhani.
14. Pasi.
15. Sansia or Bedia.

16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Balahi.
2. Bansphor or Basor.
3. Basar.
4. Bedia.
5. Beldar.
6. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi.
7. Chitar.
8. Dhanuk.
9. Dhobi.
10. Dome.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli or Katia.
14. Mang.
15. Mehar.
16. Mehtar or Bhangi.
17. Pasi.
18. Sansia.
19. Siawat.

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan.
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
3. Nayadi.
4. Pallan.
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar).
6. Valluvan.

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bellara.
10. Chalavadi.
11. Chamar or Muchi.
12. Chandala.
13. Cheruman.
14. Devendrakulathan.
15. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano.
16. Godagali.
17. Godda.
18. Gosangi.
19. Holeya.
20. Jaggall.
21. Jambuvulu.
22. Kadaiyan.
23. Kalladi.
24. Karimpalan.
25. Koosa.
26. Kudumban.
27. Madari.
28. Madiga.
29. Maila.
30. Mala.
31. Mavidan.
32. Moger.
33. Mundala.
34. Nalakeyava.
35. Pagadal.
36. Pambada.
37. Panchama.
38. Pannandi.
39. Puthirai Vannan.
40. Raneyar.
41. Samagara.
42. Samban.
43. Sapari.
44. Semman.
45. Thoti.
46. Tiruvalluvar.

3. In the Nilgiri district:—

Kanakkan or Padanna.

4. In Coimbatore and Salem districts:—

1. Pannadi.

2. Vathiriyam.

5. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Ayyanavar.

2. Bharatar.

3. Domban.

4. Kakkalan.

5. Kavara.

6. Kootan (Koodan).

7. Mannan.

8. Padahnan.

9. Palluvan.

10. Panan.

11. Paravan.

12. Pathiyam.

13. Perumannan.

14. Pulayan or Cheramar.

15. Thandan.

16. Ulladan.

17. Uraly.

18. Vallon.

19. Vannan.

20. Velan.

21. Vetan.

22. Vettuvan.

6. In Tanjore district:—

1. Koliyan.

2. Vettiyan.

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra.

2. Adidravida.

3. Adikarnataka.

4. Banjara or Lambani.

5. Bhovl.

6. Dakkaliga.

7. Ganti Chores.

8. Handi Jogis.

9. Kemparis.

10. Koracha.

11. Korama.

12. Machala.

13. Mochi.

14. Sillekyathas.

15. Sudugudu Siddha.

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager.

2. Bakad or Bant.

3. Bhambi, Bhamphi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambar, Chamgar, Harnayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, or Samgar.

4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.

5. Chalvadi or Channayya.

6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.

7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.

8. Garoda or Garo.

9. Halleer.

10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.

11. Holar or Valhar.

12. Holaya or Holer.

13. Lingader.

14. Mahar, Taral, or Dhegu Megu.

15. Mahyavanshi, Dbed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.

16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.

17. Mang-Garudi.

18. Meghval or Menghvar.

19. Mukri.

20. Nadi or Hadi.

21. Pasi.

22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, or Ravat.

23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.

24. Turi.

3. In Kanara district:—

Kotegar or Metri.

4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk.

2. Aray (Mala).

3. Arwa Mala.

4. Bede (Budga) Jangam.

5. Bindla.

6. Byagara.

7. Chalvadi.

8. Chambar.

9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).

10. Dhor.

11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).

12. Holeya.

13. Holeya Dasari.

14. Kolupulvandlu.

15. Madiga.

16. Maher.

17. Mala.

18. Mala Dasari.

19. Mala Hannai.

20. Malajangam.

21. Mala Masti.

22. Mala Sale (Netkani).

23. Mala Sanyasi.

24. Mang.

25. Mang Garodi.

26. Manne.

27. Mashli.

28. Mehtar.

29. Mitha Ayyalvar.

30. Mochi.

31. Samagara.

32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra.

2. Adi Dravida.

3. Adi Karnataka.

4. Ajila.

5. Arunthathiyan.

6. Baira.

7. Bakuda.

8. Bandi.

9. Bellara.

10. Chakkiliyan.

11. Chalavadi.

12. Chamar or Muchi.

13. Chandala.

14. Cheruman.

15. Devedrakulathan.

16. Dom, Dombara, Paldi or Pane.

17. Godagali.

18. Godda.

19. Gosangi.

20. Holeya.

21. Jaggali.

22. Jambuvulu.

23. Kadalyan.

24. Kalladi.

25. Karimpalan.

26. Koosa.

27. Kudumban.

28. Kuravan.

29. Madari.

30. Madiga.

31. Malla.

32. Mala.

33. Mavilan.

34. Moger.

35. Mundala.

36. Nalakeyava.

37. Nayadi.

38. Pagadal.

39. Pallan.

40. Pambada.

41. Panchama.

42. Panniandi.

43. Paralyan.

44. Puthirai Vannan.

45. Raneyar.

46. Samagara.

47. Samban.

48. Sapari.

49. Semman.

50. Thoti.

51. Tiruvalluvar.

52. Valluvan.

6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Pannadi.

2. Vathiriyam.

7. In South Kanara district:—

1. Bathada.

2. Hasla.

3. Nalkadaya.

4. Paravan.

8. In Coorg. district:—

1. Adi Dravida.

2. Adi Karnataka.

3. Adiya.

4. Balagal.

5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Pale.
10. Panchama.
11. Paraya.
12. Samagara.

ORISSA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti or Baghuti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Barl.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhoi.
17. Chachati.
18. Chakall.
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnami
20. Chandala.
21. Cherua or Chhelia.
22. Chandhai Maru.
23. Dandasi.
24. Dewar.
25. Dhanwar.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogja.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gorait or Korait.
39. Haddi, Hadi or Hari.
40. Irka.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo or Khodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kummary.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mundapotta.
63. Musahar.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Namasudra.
66. Paidi.
67. Painda.
68. Pamidi.
69. Pan or Pano.
70. Panchama.
71. Panika.
72. Panka.
73. Pantanti.
74. Pap.
75. Pasi.
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti or Patua
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Sauntia (Santia).
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Tamadia.
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla.

90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Ujia.
93. Valamiki or Valmiki
2. In Sambalpur District:—
- Kuli.

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar, Burar or Berar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bauria or Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Sanhai.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh.
30. Sapela.
31. Sarera
32. Sikligar.
33. Sirkiband.

2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

1. Darain.
2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi.
3. Sansoi.

3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bairwa or Berwa.
6. Bajgar.
7. Balai.
8. Bansphor.
9. Bagri, Vagri or Birgi.
10. Bawaria.
11. Bedia or Beria.
12. Bhand.
13. Bhangi.
14. Bidakia.
15. Bola.
16. Chamar, Bhambbhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia.
17. Chandal.
18. Chura.
19. Dabgar.
20. Dhankia.
21. Dheda.
22. Dome.
23. Gandia.
24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha.
25. Garo, Garura or Gurda.
26. Gavarria.
27. Godbi.
28. Jingar.
29. Kalbelia.
30. Kamad or Kamadia.
31. Kanjar.
32. Kapadia Sansi.
33. Khangar.
34. Khatik.

- 35. Koli or Kori.
- 36. Kooch Band.
- 37. Koria.
- 38. Kunjar.
- 39. Mudari or Bazigar.
- 40. Majhabi.
- 41. Megh or Meghwali.
- 42. Mehar.
- 43. Mehtar.
- 44. Nut.
- 45. Pasi.
- 46. Rawal.
- 47. Salvi.
- 48. Sansi.
- 49. Santia.
- 50. Sarbhangi.
- 51. Sargara.
- 52. Singiwala.
- 53. Thori or Nayak.
- 54. Tirgar.
- 55. Valmiki.

- 8. Bhanumati.
- 9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar.
- 10. Chidar.
- 11. Dhanuk.
- 12. Dhed.
- 13. Dom.
- 14. Kanjar.
- 15. Khatik.
- 16. Koli or Kori.
- 17. Kotwal.
- 18. Mahar.
- 19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
- 20. Meghwali.
- 21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera.
- 22. Pardhi.
- 23. Pasi.
- 24. Sansi.
- 25. Zamral.

UTTAR PRADESH

2. In Ajmer district:—

- 1. Aheri.
- 2. Bagri.
- 3. Balai.
- 4. Bambhi.
- 5. Bansphod.
- 6. Baori.
- 7. Bargi.
- 8. Bazigar.
- 9. Bhangi.
- 10. Bidakia.
- 11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi or Raigar.
- 12. Dabgar.
- 13. Dhanak.
- 14. Dhed.
- 15. Dhobi.
- 16. Dholi.
- 17. Dom.
- 18. Garoda.
- 19. Gancha.
- 20. Kabirpanthi.
- 21. Kalbelia.
- 22. Khangar.
- 23. Khatik.
- 24. Koli.
- 25. Koria.
- 26. Kuchband.
- 27. Mahar.
- 28. Meghwali.
- 29. Nat.
- 30. Pasi.
- 31. Rawal.
- 32. Sarbhangi.
- 33. Sargara.
- 34. Satia.
- 35. Thori.
- 36. Tirgar
- 37. Kanjar.
- 38. Sansi.

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

- 1. Ager.
- 2. Bakad or Bant.
- 3. Bhambi, Bhambi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
- 4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halal-khor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.
- 5. Chalvadi or Channayya.
- 6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
- 7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.
- 8. Garoda or Garo.
- 9. Halleer.
- 10. Ilalsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
- 11. Holar or Valhar.
- 12. Holaya or Holer.
- 13. Lingader.
- 14. Maher, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
- 15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
- 16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
- 17. Mang-Garudi.
- 18. Meghval or Menghvar.
- 19. Mukri.
- 20. Nadia or Hadi.
- 21. Pasi.
- 22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
- 23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
- 24. Turi.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

- 1. Bagri or Bagdi.
- 2. Balai.
- 3. Banchada.
- 4. Barahar or Basod.
- 5. Bargunda.
- 6. Bedia.
- 7. Bhangi or Mehtar.

1. Throughout the State:—

- 1. Agariya.
- 2. Badi.
- 3. Badhik.
- 4. Baheliya.
- 5. Baiga.
- 6. Baiswar.
- 7. Bajaniya.
- 8. Bajgi.
- 9. Balahar.
- 10. Balai.
- 11. Balmiki.
- 12. Bangali.
- 13. Banmanus.
- 14. Bansphor.
- 15. Barwar.
- 16. Basor.
- 17. Bawariya.
- 18. Beldar.
- 19. Beriya.
- 20. Bhantu.
- 21. Bhuiya.
- 22. Bhuyiar.
- 23. Boria.
- 24. Charmar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava
- 25. Chero.
- 26. Dabgar.
- 27. Dhangar.
- 28. Dhanuk.
- 29. Dharkar.
- 30. Dhobi.
- 31. Dom.
- 32. Domar.
- 33. Dusadh.
- 34. Gharami.
- 35. Ghasiya.
- 36. Gual.
- 37. Habura.
- 38. Hari.
- 39. Hela.
- 40. Kalabaz.
- 41. Kanjar.
- 42. Kapariya.
- 43. Karwal.
- 44. Khairaha.
- 45. Khorot.
- 46. Kharwar excluding Benbansi.
- 47. Khatik.
- 48. Kol.
- 49. Korwa.
- 50. Lalbegi.
- 51. Majhwar.
- 52. Mazhabhi.
- 53. Musahar.
- 54. Nat.
- 55. Pankha.
- 56. Parahiya.
- 57. Pasi or Tarmali.
- 58. Patari.
- 59. Rawat.
- 60. Sahariya.
- 61. Sanaurhiya.
- 62. Sansiya.
- 63. Shilpkar.
- 64. Turaiha.

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions:—
Kori.3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the States:—

- 1. Bauri.
- 2. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas Ruidas or Rishi.

3. Dhoba or Dhobi.
4. Dom or Dhangad.
5. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi.
6. Ghasi.
7. Lalbegi.
8. Musahar.
9. Pan or Sawasi.
10. Pasi.
11. Rajwar.
12. Turi.

2. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley.
2. Bahelia.
3. Baiti.
4. Bediya.
5. Beldar.
6. Bhuimali.
7. Bhuiya.
8. Bind.
9. Damai (Nepali).
10. Doai.
11. Gonhi.
12. Hari.
13. Jalia Kaibartta.
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
15. Kadar.
16. Kami (Nepali).
17. Kandra.
18. Kaora.
19. Karenja or Koranga.
20. Kaur.
21. Keot or Keyot.
22. Khaira.
23. Khatik.
24. Koch.
25. Konai.
26. Konwar.
27. Kotal.
28. Lohar.
29. Maher.
30. Mal.
31. Mallah.
32. Mehtor.
33. Namasudra.
34. Nuniya.
35. Paliya.
36. Patni.
37. Pod or Poundra.
38. Rajbanshi.
39. Sarki (Nepali).
40. Sunri excluding Saha.
41. Tiyar.

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bhogta.
3. Chaupal.
4. Dabgar.
5. Halalkhor.
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
7. Kanjar.
8. Kuriar.
9. Nat.

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala.
2. Basith.
3. Batwal.
4. Chammar or Ramdasia.
5. Chura.
6. Dhyar.
7. Doon or Mahasha.
8. Gardi.
9. Jolaha.
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi.
11. Ratal.
12. Saryara.
13. Watal.

DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.

10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidase, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper).
12. Chuhra (Balmiki).
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
14. Dhobi.
15. Dom.
16. Gharrami.
17. Jullaha (Weaver).
18. Kabirpanthi.
19. Kachhandha.
20. Kanjar or Giarah.
21. Khatik.
22. Koli.
23. Lalbegi.
24. Madari.
25. Mallah.
26. Mazhabi.
27. Meghwali.
28. Naribut.
29. Nat (Rana).
30. Pasi.
31. Perna.
32. Sansi or Bhedkut.
33. Sapera.
34. Sikligar.
35. Singhwala or Kalbelia.
36. Sirkiband.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Badhi or Nagalu.
3. Bandhela.
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra.
14. Chammar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
17. Chuhre.
18. Dagl.
19. Daole.
20. Darai or Daryai.
21. Deule.
22. Dhaki or Toori.
23. Dhaogri or Dhual.
24. Doon or Doonma.
25. Dumne (Bhanjre).
26. Halli.
27. Hesi.
28. Jogi.
29. Julah.
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer.
31. Kamoh or Dagoli.
32. Karoack.
33. Khatik.
34. Koli.
35. Lohar.
36. Mazhabi.
37. Megh.
38. Nat.
39. Od.
40. Pasl.
41. Phrera.
42. Rehar.
43. Rehara.
44. Sansi.
45. Sapela.
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare.
47. Sarehde.
48. Sikligar.
49. Sipt.
50. Sirkiband.
51. Teli.
52. Thathiar or Thathera.

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi.
2. Lols.
3. Muchi or Ravidas.
4. Namasudra.
5. Patni.
6. Sutradhar.
7. Yaithibi.

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhuimall.
4. Bhunar.
5. Chamor or Mochi.
6. Dandasi
7. Dhenuar
8. Dhoba
9. Duai
10. Dum.
11. Ghasi
12. Gour
13. Gunar
14. Gur
15. Gorang
16. Jalia Kaibarta
17. Kahar
18. Kalindi
19. Kan
20. Kanda
21. Kanugh
22. Keot
23. Khadit
24. Kharia
25. Khcmcha
26. Koch
27. Koir
28. Kol
29. Kora
30. Kotal
31. Mahisyadas .
32. Mali
33. Mehtor
34. Musahar
35. Namsudra
36. Patni
37. Sabar

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects—Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhinc Koya and Rajkoya.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu), Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
10. Kotia-Benthoo Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Faiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhapaiko
11. Kulla
12. Malis
13. Manna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras
19. Sugalis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Hill Reddis
5. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

4. In the Agency tracts:—

1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki

ASSAM

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhol or Lyngngam).

7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—

- (i) Biate or Blete
- (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chongloi
- (iv) Doungel
- (v) Gamalhou
- (vi) Gangte
- (vii) Guite
- (viii) Hanneng
- (ix) Haokip or Haupit
- (x) Haolai
- (xi) Hengna
- (xii) Hongsungh
- (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
- (xiv) Jongbe
- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Saithar
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxii) Singson
- (xxxii) Sithou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngeu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphel

8. Lakher

9. Man (Tai-Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including:—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafla
5. Galong
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Mombra
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Doori.
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjla.

9. Chero
10. Chik Baralk
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan
19. Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohara or Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia
24. Munda
25. Oraon
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—
Bhumij

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhiwai, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

2. In Dangs District:—

Kunbi

3. In Surat District:—

Chaudhri

4. In Thana District:—

Koli Malhar

5. (a) In Ahmednagar District:— Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District:— Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas
- (c) In Nasik District:— Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals
- (d) In Poona District:— Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal
- (e) In Thana District:— Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dhanu Palghar, Umbergain, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

Koli Mahadev
or
Dongar Koli

6. (a) In Ahmednagar District:— Akola, Raghuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District:— Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Pavil and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran
- (c) In Nasik District:— Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinnar talukas
- (d) In Poona District:— Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas
- (e) In Thana District:— Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

Thakur or
Thakar includ-
ing Ka Tha-
Ka Thakar,
Ma Thakur
and Ma
Thakar

7. In (1) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District,
- (2) Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda District,
- (3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including:

Arakh or Arrakh
Agaria
Asur
Badi Maria or Bada Maria
Bhatola
Bhimma
Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti
Bhar
Bisonhorn Maria
Chota Maria
Dandami Maria
Dhuru or Dhurwa
Dhoba
Dhulia
Dorla
Gaiki
Gatta or Gatti
Gaita
Gond Gowari
Hill Maria
Kandra
Kalanga
Khatola
Koitkar
Koya
Khirwar or Khirwara
Kucha Maria
Kuchaki Maria
Madia (Maria)
Mana
Mannewer
Moghya or Mogia or Monghya.
Mudia (Muria)

Nagarchi
Nagwanshi
Ojha.
Raj.
Sonjhari Jhareka
Thatia or Thotya
Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri.
16. Khairwar
17. Kharia
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
19. Kol
20. Kolam
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
22. Korwa, including Kodaku
23. Majhwar
24. Munda
25. Nagesia or Nagasia
26. Nihal
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
29. Pardhi, including Bahella or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia

30. Parja.
 31. Saonta or Saunta.
 32. Sawar or Sawara.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—
 1. Andh.
 2. Bhil.
 3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
 4. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
 5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
 6. Pardhan.
 7. Thoti.

9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—
 Siddi.

10. In Nessses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:—
 1. Bharwad.
 2. Charan.
 3. Rabari.

11. In Zalawad District:—
 Padhar.

12. In Kutch District:—
 1. Bhil.
 2. Dhodia.
 3. Koli.
 4. Paradhi.
 5. Vaghri.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Kadar.
 2. Irular or Irulan.
 3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan.

2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—
 1. Eravallan.
 2. Hill Pulaya.
 3. Kanikaran or Kanikkaran.
 4. Kochu Velan.
 5. Malakkuravan.
 6. Malai Arayan.
 7. Malai Pandaram.
 8. Malai Vedan.
 9. Malayana.
 10. Malayarayar.
 11. Mannan.
 12. Palleyan.
 13. Palliyar.
 14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
 15. Uraly.
 16. Vishavan.

3. In Malabar district:—
 1. Adiyan.
 2. Argandan.
 3. Kammara.
 4. Kattunayakan.
 5. Konda Kapus.
 6. Kondareddis.
 7. Koraga.
 8. Kota.
 9. Kudiya or Melakudi.
 10. Kurichchan.
 11. Kurumans.
 12. Maha Malasar.
 13. Malasar.
 14. Malayekandi.
 15. Palliyan.
 16. Paniyan.
 17. Pulayan.

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
 Kurumbas.

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
 Marati.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Bhilsa (excluding Sironj sub-division), Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—
 1. Gond.
 2. Korku
 3. Seharia.

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua; in the tehsils of Sindhwa Barwani, Rajpur, Kharagone, Bhilli-kangaon and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tahsil of Sallana of the revenue district of Ratlam:—
 Bhils and Bhilas including Barela, Patelias and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh and Surguja districts, (2) Balhar tahsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehl tahsils of the Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of the Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Sanjari tahsils of the Durg district, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshangabad, Narsinhpur and Sohagpur tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Har-sud tahsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bindra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the Raipur district:—
 1. Andh.
 2. Baiga.
 3. Bhaina.
 4. Bheria-Bhumia or Bhulinhar-Bhumia including Pando
 5. Bhatta.
 6. Bhil.
 7. Bhunjia.
 8. Binjhwar.
 9. Birhul or Birhor.
 10. Dhanwar.
 11. Gadaba or Gadba.
 12. Gond, including—
 Arakh or Arrakh.
 Agaria.
 Asur.
 Badi Maria or Bada Maria.
 Bhatola.
 Bhimma.
 Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabuti.
 Bhar.
 Erosionhorn Maria.
 Chota Maria.
 Dandami Maria.
 Dhuru or Dhurwa.
 Dhoba.
 Dhullia.
 Dorla.
 Gaiki.
 Gatta or Gatti.
 Gaita.
 Gond Gowari.
 Hill Maria.
 Kandra.
 Kalanga.
 Khatola.
 Koltar.
 Koya.
 Khirwar or Khirwara.
 Kucha Maria.
 Kuchaki Maria.
 Madia (Maria).
 Mana.
 Manewer.
 Moghya or Mogia or Morghya.
 Mudia (Muria).
 Nagarchi.
 Nagwanshi.
 Ojha.
 Raj.
 Sonjhar Jhareka.
 Thatia or Thotya.
 Wade Maria or Vade Maria.

13. Halba or Halbi.
 14. Kamar.
 15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tan-war or Chattri.
 16. Khairwar.
 17. Kharia.
 18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
 19. Kol.
 20. Kolam.
 21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya.
 22. Korkwa, including Kodaku.
 23. Majhwar.
 24. Munda.
 25. Nagesia or Nagasia.
 26. Nihal.
 27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad.
 28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti.
 29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Taklia.
 30. Parja.
 31. Saonta or Saunta.
 32. Sawar or Sawara.

4. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhil.
4. Biar or Biyar.
5. Bhumiya including Bharia and Paliha.
6. Gond, including Pathari.
7. Kharwar including Kondar.
8. Kol (Dahait)
9. Majhi.
10. Mawasi.
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubutar.
12. Panika.
13. Pao
14. Sahariya.
15. Saur.
16. Sonr.

5. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhilala.
3. Gond or Daroi
4. Karku.
5. Keer.
6. Kol.
7. Mogia.
8. Pardhi.
9. Saharia, Sosia or Sor.

6. In Sironj sub-division of Bhilsa district:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhil Mina.
3. Damor, Damaria.
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia).
5. Mina.
6. Sehria, Sahariya.

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar.
2. Irular.

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adiyan.
2. Aranadan
3. Kammara.
4. Kattunayakan.
5. Konda Kapus.
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga.
8. Kota.
9. Kudiya or Melakudi.
10. Kurichchan.
11. Kurumans.
12. Maha Malasar.
13. Malasar.
14. Malayekandi.
15. Mudugar or Muduvan.
16. Palliyan
17. Paniyan.
18. Pulayan.
19. Sholaga.
20. Toda.

3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts:—

Malayali.

4. In Coimbatore district and Tirunelveli district except Shencottah taluk):—

Kaniyan or Kanyan.

5. In Nilgiris district:—

Kurumbas.

6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Eravallan.
2. Hill Pulaya.
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malakkuravan.
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram.
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan.
10. Malayayaray.
11. Mannan.
12. Muthuvan.
13. Palleyan.
14. Palliyar.
15. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
16. Uraly.
17. Vishavan.

mysore

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Gowdal.
2. Hakkipikki.
3. Hasalaru.
4. Iruliga.
5. Jenu Kuruba
6. Kadu-Kuruba.
7. Malaikudi.
8. Maleru.
9. Soligaru.

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha or Bamcha.
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalla, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati.
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
15. Patelias.
16. Pomla.
17. Rathawa.
18. Varli.
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodis.

3. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Bhil.
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar.
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
5. Thoti.

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adiyan.
2. Aranadan.
3. Irular.
4. Kadar.
5. Kammara.
6. Kattunayakan.
7. Konda Kapus.
8. Kondareddis.
9. Koraga.
10. Kota.
11. Kudiya or Melakudi.
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans.
14. Maha Malasar.
15. Malasar.
16. Malayekandi.
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyan.
19. Paniyan.
20. Pulayan.
21. Sholaga.
22. Toda.

5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

Kaniyan or Kanyan.

6. In South Kanara district:—

Marati

7. In Coorg district:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudl.
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhulya or Bhuyan.
7. Bhumia.
8. Bhumij.
9. Bhunjia.
10. Binjal.
11. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
12. Birhor.
13. Bondo Poraja.
14. Chenchu.
15. Dal.
16. Desua Bhumij.
17. Dharua
18. Didayi.
19. Gadaba.
20. Gandia.
21. Ghara.
22. Gond, Gondo.
23. Ho.
24. Holva.
25. Jatapu.
26. Juang.
27. Kandha Gauda.
28. Kawar.
29. Kharia or Kharian.
30. Kharwar.
31. Khond, Kond, or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha.
32. Kisan.
33. Kol.
34. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
35. Kolha.
36. Koli, including Malhar.
37. Kondadora.
38. Kora.
39. Korua.
40. Kotia.
41. Koya.
42. Kulis.
43. Lodha.
44. Madia.
45. Mahali.
46. Mankidi.
47. Mankirdia.
48. Matya.
49. Mirdhas.
50. Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis.
51. Mundari.
52. Omanaty.
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara
60. Shabar or Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi
2. Swangla
3. Bhot or Bodh

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya
2. In Ajmer district:—
 1. Bhil
 2. Bhil Mina
3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—
 1. Barda
 2. Bavacha or Bamcha
 3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rewal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawara, Vasava and Vasave.

4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patella
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolla, Kotwalia or Barodia.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Seharia

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho
2. Kora
3. Lodha, Kheria or Kharia
4. Mal Paharlya
5. Munda
6. Oraon
7. Santal

2. Throughout the State except the territories from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

3. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo
2. Chakma
3. Garo
4. Hajang
5. Lepcha
6. Magh
7. Mahali
8. Mech
9. Mru
10. Nagesia
11. Rabha

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudl
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Karmali
14. Kharwar
15. Khond
16. Kisan
17. Korwa
18. Lohara or Lohra
19. Mahli
20. Parhaiya
21. Sauria Paharia
22. Savar"

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koira
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema.
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Lushai
2. Mag
3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—
 - (i) Balte
 - (ii) Belalhut
 - (iii) Chhalya
 - (iv) Fun
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangtel
 - (vii) Khareng
 - (viii) Khephong
 - (ix) Kuntei
 - (x) Lalfang
 - (xi) Lentel
 - (xii) Mizel
 - (xiii) Namte
 - (xiv) Paitu, Paite
 - (xv) Rangchan
 - (xvi) Rangkhole
 - (xvii) Thangluya
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Chaimal
7. Halam
8. Khasia
9. Bhutia
10. Munda including Kaur
11. Orang
12. Lepcha
13. Santal
14. Bhil
15. Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera
16. Jamatia
17. Noatia
18. Riang
19. Uchai

THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those Islands".

D. C. BAIJAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
Railway Board

New Delhi, the 8th February 1957

No. 56/W/160/12.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, having inspected the new Branch Line between Champa and Korba of the Bilaspur District of the South Eastern Railway, a length of 23.61 miles on Broad Gauge, authorised its opening for the public carriage of passengers with effect from 20th December, 1956.

The Railway Board after considering the Report of the Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, have confirmed his action.

B. C. GANGULI, For Secy

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 6th February 1957

No. 6(24)/55.—MIV:—In this Ministry's Notification No. 6(24)/55-MIV, dated the 28th December, 1956, published in part I section I of the Gazette of India, dated the 5th January, 1957, regarding reconstitution of the Mica Advisory Committee the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

For "Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra" read "Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Andhra Pradesh".

G. C. JERATH, Under Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 7th February 1957

No. 20(2)/56-MIV.—The Government of India have decided, on the advice of the Mineral Advisory Board, to constitute a Committee to investigate the problems relating to the beneficiation of low grade ores, particularly manganese ore in Rajasthan and Western India. The Committee will examine the possibilities of establishment of Customs Mills or other co-operative arrangements for the purpose of beneficiating low grade ores. The composition of the Committee will be as follows:—

Chairman

Shri J. D. Kapadia, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay

Members

Representatives of the Central Government and Railways ..

1. Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, New Delhi.
2. The Chief Operating Superintendent, Western Railway, Bombay.
3. The Chief Operating Superintendent, Southern Railway, Madras

Representatives of the State Governments.

1. Director of Industries, Bombay.
2. Director of Mines, Rajasthan.

Representatives of the Mineral Industry.

1. Shri B. Pattnaik (Mine Owner) M.L.A., Cuttack.
2. Shri B. M. Gogte, C/o, The Bombay State Mine-owners' Association, Londa (Bombay).
3. Shri Ifari Bhai J. Shah, C/o, Natwarlal Shyamal Dass Vora, Dahod, Rajasthan.
4. A representative of the Mineral Industry in Madhya Pradesh.

NOTE.—The Committee may co-opt any other person able to advise on any special aspect of the problem before them.

2. The Committee will submit its report to the Government of India within three months of the date of this Resolution.

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, the several Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Parliament Secretariat, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Planning Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Accountant General, Central Revenues, the Director Indian Bureau of Mines, Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay, Geological Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

R N VASUDEVA Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING*New Delhi, the 13th February 1957*

No. 14/7/56-FD.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 1/51/54-F, dated the 2nd February, 1955, the Central Government hereby reconstitutes the Film Advisory Board, Bombay with effect from the 16th February, 1957 and appoints the following as its members with effect from the same date:—

1. Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors—*Ex-officio Chairman.*

2. Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay—*Ex-officio member.*
3. Shri B. R. Dhurandhar, Member, Bombay Advisory Panel, Central Board of Film Censors.
4. Dr. D. G. Vyas.
5. Shri D. N. Marshall.
6. Shri D. P. Wagle.
7. Shrimati Kamla Bhoota.
8. Shri Vijay Bhatt.
9. Shri M. B. Billimoria.

V. P. PANDIT, Under Secy.

